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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLIX. MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS—[ENTERED AT CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

CHICAGO SHOULD HAVE IT.

ONE MAN "PEICE CREW."

A NEW JESSE JAMES GANG

BURKE IS ON THE WAY.

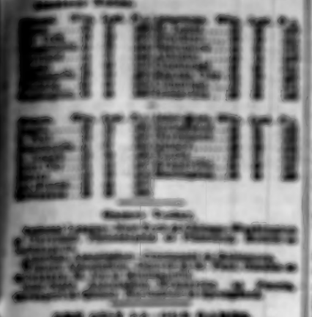
INSPECTING MEN-OF-WAR.

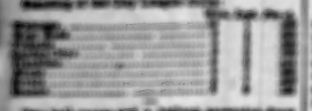
NOW A CELLULOID TRUST.

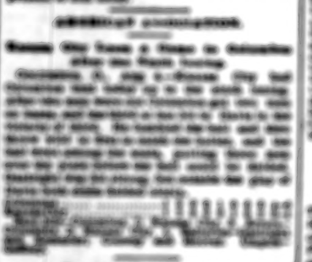
HER PARENTS WILLING.

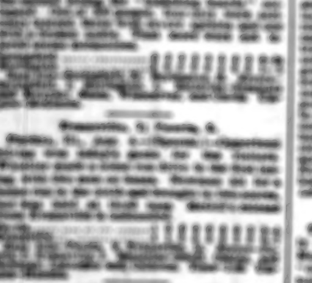
AFTER MONTANA OFFICES.

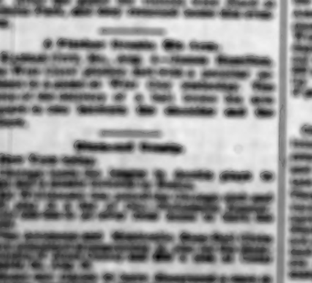
WRITINGS STILL ON TOP.

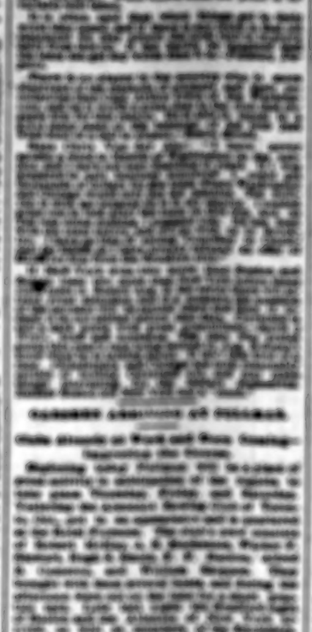


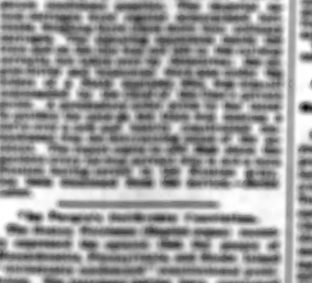


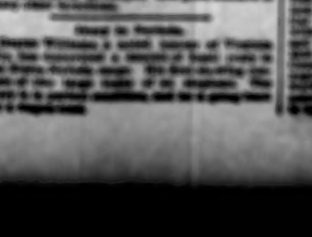




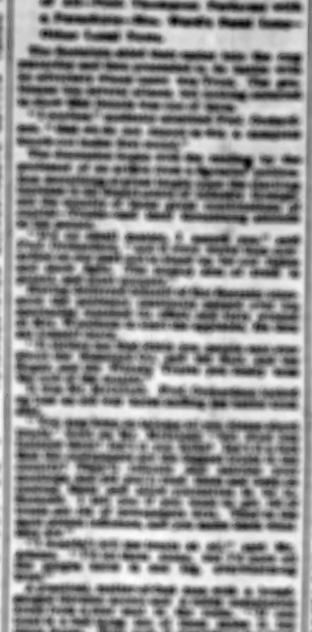


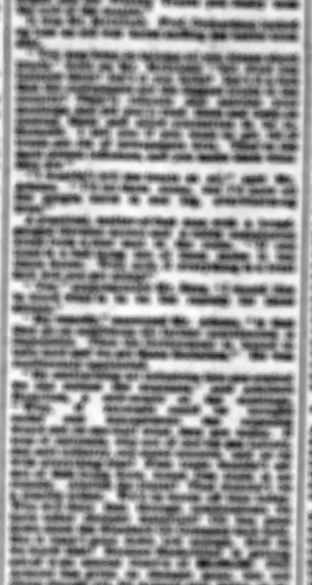


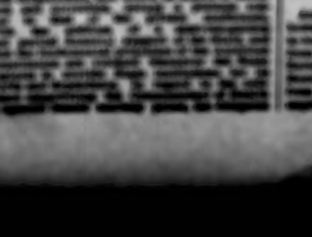


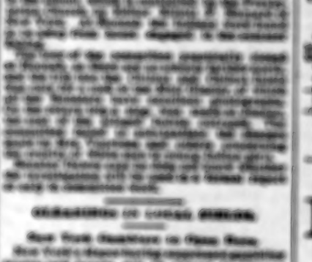


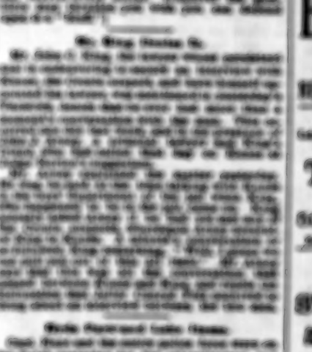
PUBLISHING THE TRUTH.

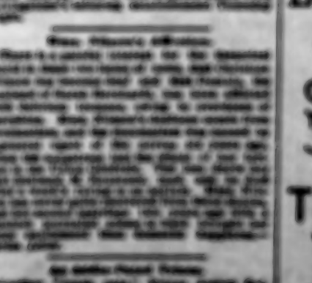


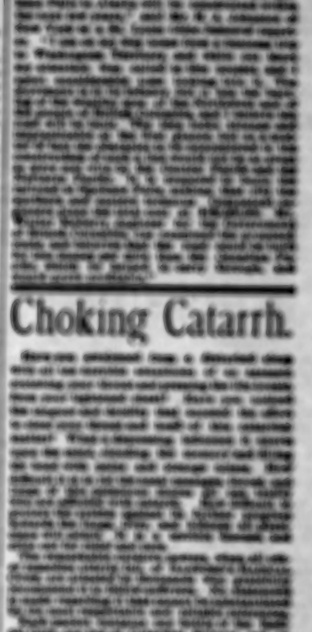


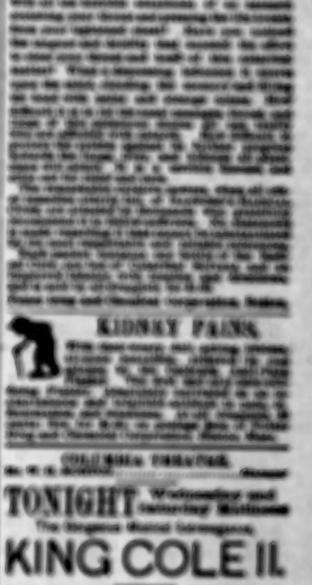


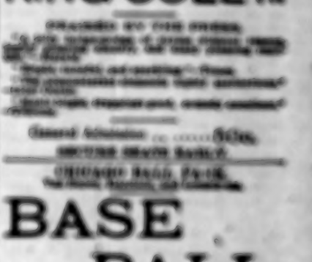


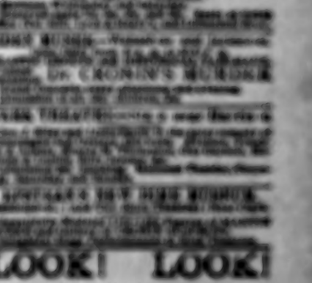












Choking Catarrh.

KIDNEY PAINS.

COLUMBIA THEATER.

TONIGHT

KING COLE II.

General Admission ..... 50c.

CHICAGO BASE PARK.

BASE BALL.

New York vs. Chicago

20 Peeps in the Stage.

BLUEBEARD Jr.

The Children's Operas and the Six Little Lost Pussycats.

NEXT MAT. WED. ..... 50 cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

THE TEMPEST.

50c 50c

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

NEW RIDE PARK.

RUNNING RACES.

50c

LOOK! LOOK!

TIME CHANGED.

D&C

To St. Joseph

CITY OF DETROIT

The Tribune.

PUBLISHED JUNE 10, 1847.

OUR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1885.

It appears from the Cook County returns so far this year that there is a decided falling off in foreign immigrants. This among the month of July of this year the number of immigrants landing at the port of New York was 34,731, against 51,000 who arrived during the corresponding month of the previous year. Various causes are assigned for this falling off. The principal one is the growing difficulty which foreigners experience in obtaining employment here. The depressed labor market is unquestionably another one to the fact of European immigration, as the British islands, for every effort is being made to divert the emigration to colonies, South Africa, and Australia. Other efforts are being there often, especially to England, Scotland, and Northern Europe. The latter emigration is being also directed to South Africa and the South American Republics. The United States will not suffer by the diversion.

It is said that the Democrat has a hearing in the house of Mayor Cregier, also in the cashier of Frank Lawler. Cregier, it is feared, thinks he is on the top a man, as John M. Palmer, because he carried Chicago by a larger majority last spring than Palmer obtained in the city at the Evanston election. Lawler is more modest, and very kindly he may consider as big a man as Palmer. Mr. Cregier is liable to be mistaken. If he would hear a candid expression of views from the Democratic aldermen and office-holders he might change his mind as to his alleged popularity and begin to attend more to the city's business and less to private and political gossip. His administration so far has been wholly barren of good work, and his tolerance of gambling and the other characters of his appointments have fragrant upon respectable supporters that were numerous in the beginning of April. As for Lawler, he is not satisfied at the prospect of his collection from the Second District, a personal friend has been much impressed by the conviction of Cregier, the prospective convention for the Democratic nomination, with the straight ticket of the Democratic party. Mr. Palmer will, if he tries, have the nearly issue of the Democratic conference for the Governorship.

A NEW RAILROAD POLICY WANTED.

The able statement at the meeting of the Chicago Association on Wednesday and Dr. Cross forcibly indicates plainly that the gentlemen who are pressing the President Grover Cleveland "fairly everywhere" appears have not a strong or enthusiastic backing among their colleagues. There were only five directors and Mr. Hard out of a full quorum of at least forty members present. Where were the others? Are they reluctant to identify themselves with the movement started by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Cleveland or have they lost interest in the thorough reform as a whole? Perhaps the exclusion of such elements is that they are the persons with the largest and most personal interests in the prosperity of the Chicago Grain Exchange.

The latter have shown a spirited that every person who has criticised their conduct or policy in the Chicago offices as a whole. Honest criticism has been denounced by them as obstruction and secretion. The business members of the association, who favor the wisest discussion of every measure for the benefit of the business and have every right to know the workings of the exchange, have been treated with contempt. Their opinions have been disregarded by the boisterous and have been driven from the meetings in the second.

The attendance at the semi-annual examination indicates that but little is the matter of apathy in the general mind. The previous attendance was 2,000 registered would be doubled readily. They have been threatening the petition now over two months and they have not obtained 1,000 yet, and they have given no altogether the time of obtaining the 2,000.

It is plain that a change of tactics is necessary. One of the first things requisite is that the petitioners themselves take a fresh start, and that others than ardent reformers, who have planted any embracing petitioning an organization amounting $50,000, give they for more who and experiment more or a less terrorist the assemblages of an equal $50,000.

In the meantime the best way to secure the Mayor-Cregier bill apart enough time they often assigning to street railway management matters other to the city portion an end of it to submit and arrange them on this question for the County Court. It appears that Judge Prendergast has announced to hear the argument on the question of the jurisdiction about Sept. 15. The Mayor ought to be prepared with his side of that time. It is for interests to get on the statutory construction of the Council in this matter it is time to begin.

REGULATING RESTAURANTS.

The Governor of Louisiana has made a courageous and most necessary move towards the suppression of crime and disorder in New Orleans which should have beneficial results if he follows it up as firmly as he has begun and if public sentiment sustains him. Whether these two conditions will be fulfilled, however, remains to be seen.

Nearly a month ago an armed band of masked desperadoes, 100 in number, rode into Lafayette Parish, took a prisoner, Pete Guy, who was charged with murder, from the jail and hanged him in spite of the protests of the sheriff, who was powerless to resist them. The same band of ruffians had previously spirited other prisoners and laid out the law to officers in every way, even going to the extent of subjecting officials who were offensive to them to rough handling. They had weapons at the command of the law and refused to respect them in the most contemptuous, defying and even insulting the State officials. Their sight-hearted proceedings at last reached such a pitch of impunity and lawlessness that Governor McEnery determined to take steps to restore the supremacy of the law and the authority of the State. He has made a proclamation declaring martial law in force in the parishes of Lafayette and St. Mary, and ordering the arrest of the leaders of the band. Many of the latter have been captured, and it is believed that the movement will be effectual in breaking up the organization.

It is to be hoped that the Governor will not relax his efforts to suppress disorder and violence. The evil is a deep-seated one, and it will require a long time to eradicate it. The people of Louisiana must be taught that they are living under a government which is determined to maintain its authority, and which will not hesitate to use the most stringent measures to enforce it. Such a lesson will be a valuable one to the whole country, and especially to the South, where the spirit of lawlessness is unfortunately too prevalent.

A STONE BARON & SLUR.

The Republicans are not sure that unless we give our lumber a chance to cross both trial for years to the country, and that there must be a very much partial between the time of the declaration of tolerance and the coming out of the first imports. A prominent Kansas, who owns a few country acres there also, and declares the tolerance even there often, and who consequently wants some to cross a full-fledged citizen ten years ago, made application Friday to Judge Barnes for his first papers. The Judge refused him for the time being on account of an act passed by the last Legislature. The section of the law reads:

> No alien who is a citizen, subject, or prince, potentate, or sovereign of any country except the United States, or who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years prior to his application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he has been for the continuous term of five years next preceding his admission a resident within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Judge Barnes, having this section in mind told the applicant for papers that he might call again and produce evidence to show that his declaration was made in good faith or that more than a year out of the way in his journey to perform his citizenship. If Judge Barnes's opinion is correctly stated in the papers he appears to have an idea that the Legislature of this State was legislating contrary to the constitution of the United States. It is doubtful whether the Legislature of Illinois will have the courage to insist on the issue with the constitution, however, and Republicans and prominent and wherever public sentiment will sustain him. It does not look to us as though a paper like the New Orleans Picayune, which makes the protection of its colored fellow citizens a leading issue, would be found sympathizing with those responsible and quick to denounce the outrages of the Ku-Klux Klan.

Judge Barnes has hereby whether the applicant has been of good moral character during the term of probationary and whether he has given satisfactory to the principles of the Constitution, and if not decided on other point can refuse him papers. There is discretion there. It is not absolutely necessary that he should be compelled to refuse to naturalize any one already known to be unfit to perform the citizenship.

MR. KENNEDY'S IDEA.

At the meeting of the City Council this evening the Finance Committee will submit a report declaring that the interest on the various city funds belongs to the city, that it ought therefore to be collected into the city treasury, and that the selection of the banks to whom it is to be loaned by the City Treasurer for his personal use is contrary to the statutory law and to equity. They report will be signed by five members of the committee—Alfred Stark, Lawless, Bruce, Hansen, and Tuthmeyer—three Republicans and two Democrats. There will be no report from the minority members of the committee—Campbell and Culverson. In the committee meeting Friday they only acted on delay in the presentation of the majority report. They could assign no reason for opposing the majority report.

The idea, as already intimated, is based on the statutory provisions referring to the city treasury. It is pursuant to the Corporation Counsel, the Mayor, and the City Comptroller. Mr. Kennedy is also believed the policy embodied in the recent special letter to the Comptroller of the government, Julius Rosenwald, who advised the City Council against to take steps for the deposit of the surplus city funds in banks which would pay interest directly to the city. The Council, acting on Judge Grant's advice, passed the Wentworth ordinance requiring the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee to write him from the banks now in make recommendations to the Council. This ordinance was passed by a large majority before the municipal election, and several—as many Democrats as Republicans voting for it. The passage of the ordinance was a sufficient notice to Mr. Kennedy that he should not have the interest on city deposits and that he should secure himself with the $5,000 appropriated by the Council.

Notwithstanding Mr. Kennedy has secured by pocketing the interest on the city funds, and the Democratic Aldermen, with the exception of Culver and Stark, have received as one amount to this misappropriation of the people's money. A few weak members among the Republicans have also acted in the fault. None of them will be the original Wentworth ordinance here, in fact, have spoken in the exemplary of misappropriation.

It is true that the Chief system should stand. The Comptroller has already notified the banks where the city's money is deposited not to pay any interest to Mr. Kennedy as a private individual. The Council should follow up this action by adopting the report of the Finance Committee this evening, and the ordinance which accompanies it and which designates as depots of city deposits the National banks that have offered to pay on the rate of 2½ per cent interest for the city funds.

The amount to be considerable. Before the examination it was estimated at $2,000 per month. It will amount to $30,000 per annum hereafter. The city needs this money for public improvements—viaducts, bridges, the [illegible] Clark, Archey, etc. Mr. Kennedy has no more right to the money than Jesse James or the Chicago Anarchists. He is pandering to a most low resistance of the law. If the government fail to act on the ordinance they will be effect declare themselves accomplices with Mr. Kennedy in his illegal course. The Council will not stand again for any trifles, and some action ought to be taken before adjournment.

Failing that, the question of the people's money for the people's use ought to be made an issue in the campaign in the next month. The aldermen should be sent to the Council from those wards who are pledged to use his best efforts to make the City Treasurer comply with the law. If this is done, the Chase report and ordinance, though they may be enforced this evening, can be adopted by a vote majority when the Council reassembles in September.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP HARRIS.

Bishop Joseph Harris has died at Clifton-Springs in the United States as early to go on an electioneering tour soon, and will essentially increase the eloquence of Englishmen in this country. Our English lecturers buy lecturers, actors, divines, and satirists in the United States is a channel busy and most speech, managers, and audiences from England to manage their prospecting, although we can very short an discussion, a boycott, Adelphian labor, whether capital or skilled. In fact, English eloquence screaming to intercede property are taking good care to avoid dissensions of the experiences and skill of American managers and superintendents. A Pittsburg lecture engineering way we have seen to deal city have been sold to the English syndicate and: "The English people want to manufacture the various materials, have the present season shows a great percentage of the work, control the management of the business, and give the syndicate the benefit of cost experience and the profits as well." The British investors want the advantages of skilled and experienced labor and superintendence and will not be apt to venture a boycott against Americans. What they desire is to get the advantages of economical resources and greater in the profits of the business also.

Some of the article newspapers of Boston are greatly excited about what shares of the American investment crank than that which relates to any importance of English business, and superintendence and a the placement of Americans. The shorter hinges a significant fact that much of British capital in the Victor Basin did not come from what Clarence was running for the Presidency on a free trade platform, but they held back until the election of Harrison made it certain that the protective system was to be maintained. "Foreign investors explain until ten rate's election had settled that the protective system was to remain in force before making their capital here to great amount." The Journal will not listen to this reasoning, but points out that Englishmen are investing largely in breweries, and suggests that they do so in the belief that their increase are secure out of any protest they reach to do so here and that they are not apt to be disturbed. The Chicago investor of the Victor Basin did not anticipate the enormous increase in the value of the Chicago property in the value of which they have made with them. The [illegible] Chicago now—the highest type of the article—could not build on Michigan City or Fort Dalton. It is the site that has made the new improvements. Like horses getting a heavy load down hill, they have had to trust that the accumulation of the stupendous stream and crush them.

But among the accidental causes which have made the city prosper and have brought trade and manufactures here, the home must not be overlooked. In these days when the margin of profit is so small and every item of expense must be watched closely to the lowest point if a business is to be made successful, no one who intends to start a manufactory or to make a store location closely as the same which he will have to pay in the different places and whether there is a amount of rent considered because. It is the fact that they are so low in this city, and that they will probably be much lower, which is brought so many new manufactures to this city as the services.

All these same items. There are many who grumble at them in Chicago. They may not have been reduced since their establishment. Chances in engineering, with or without representations. But rent and gas are lower, considering the value of the city many are and how they have to, in order to get profits. In 1870 the rent value of the home part of this county for all purposes was $15,000,000. This was assessed upon an income from $60,000,000 annual $1,000,000, taxes, interest, wages, etc., $5,000,000. In 1887 the ground rents had risen to $71,000,000. Of this the State took $1,110,000, the county $1,000,000, the city $1,000,000, and the towns and villages $1,000,000. The city taxes in the years had been increased only $15,000,000 in the assessed had given to necessary. It is true that the city has grown and [illegible] of the time as long may

[illegible]

THE DEATH OF THE LAW.

During the fall of 1884 Mr. Justice W. Byles, a Commissioner, failed in business. It was soon found that some disturbance existed in and alleged to be owing to the plans, he and amongst of which he had borrowed some money from the Mercantile Loan & Trust Company, represented nothing—there was no real there. He was indicted for issuing fraudulent statements and was tried for the first time in February, 1885. His defense was mainly that the law applied only to receipts for grain, and not to those for goods, and that the bank knew that no single which it took as collateral represented anything—it took them just the same.

On this first trial the jury disagreed. On the second, held a year ago last April, it found him guilty and fixed the punishment at three years in the penitentiary. Byles took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which has just affirmed the decision of the lower court. The case is important as the first in which the law has been applied to the operations of a Commission merchant, and the decision will be watched with interest by the whole mercantile community.

The following statement of the production of steel ingots in the last eleven years, during which period the output of rolled iron has been virtually stationary, shows the remarkable growth of the former material:

1875	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876	[illegible]	[illegible]
1877	[illegible]	[illegible]
1878	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]

The increase in production of steel rails alone is almost as complete:

1875	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876	[illegible]	[illegible]
1877	[illegible]	[illegible]
1878	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]

How by one trifle and statement of reasons to who prevail may be placed the great native iron of the manufacture of rolled iron:

1875	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876	[illegible]	[illegible]
1877	[illegible]	[illegible]
1878	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following accident to the production of steel rails during which period the output of rolled iron has been virtually stationary, shows the remarkable growth of the former material. The railroad interest is now for decreased steel rails exclusively, and iron rails are used only for side tracks and on branches where there is little traffic. Great advantages have likewise the substitution of steel for iron rails, and the new rails are now selling for about the prevailing quotations for bridge iron and rolling stock. Steel is taking the place of iron in the construction of steamships and war vessels, and in almost every industry where iron has been employed this change is going on.

On the ugly of steel construction (Indeed) rests much hardship has been submitted on pressure of long indebtedness on the basis of iron production. Pennsylvania is to be the next long Delaware also is reported there. But for these barriers, which the speculative and speculators have been unable to overthrow or remove away), Chicago would be far from enjoying the large financial, industrial and business that most of the State has evidently [illegible]. The rest of the State has evidently [illegible]. The rest of all taxes paid in Illinois in 1878 was $25,127,000, while the amount now to be paid amounts to over $50,000,000. It is no wonder that the last Legislature preferred that that share of wealth should contribute more liberally to the expenses of the State, which [illegible] the burden of their maintenance.

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On this first trial the jury disagreed. On the second, held a year ago last April, it found him guilty and fixed the punishment at three years in the penitentiary. Byles took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which has just affirmed the decision of the lower court. The case is important as the first in which the law has been applied to the operations of a Commission merchant, and the decision will be watched with interest by the whole mercantile community.

The following statement of the production of steel rails during which period the output of rolled iron has been virtually stationary, shows the remarkable growth of the former material. The railroad interest is now for decreased steel rails exclusively, and iron rails are used only for side tracks and on branches where there is little traffic. Great advantages have likewise the substitution of steel for iron rails, and the new rails are now selling for about the prevailing quotations for bridge iron and rolling stock. Steel is taking the place of iron in the construction of steamships and war vessels, and in almost every industry where iron has been employed this change is going on.

On the ugly of steel construction (Indeed) rests much hardship has been submitted on pressure of long indebtedness on the basis of iron production. Pennsylvania is to be the next long Delaware also is reported there. But for these barriers, which the speculative and speculators have been unable to overthrow or remove away), Chicago would be far from enjoying the large financial, industrial and business that most of the State has evidently [illegible]. The rest of all taxes paid in Illinois in 1878 was $25,127,000, while the amount now to be paid amounts to over $50,000,000. It is no wonder that the last Legislature preferred that that share of wealth should contribute more liberally to the expenses of the State, which [illegible] the burden of their maintenance.

A DEMOCRATIC ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The Hon. Hamlet Jo Anguish, Ohio—It fell on the lot of the district—was the last able orator for the most important election ever held in Illinois. It was called to determine whether this should be a free or a slave State. There had already been a preliminary party and many examples had been made between the friends of the organization of the Democratic Territory and the adherents of Illinois in the Union, to get Congress to repeal the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance of 1787 or to modify it to make of territorial organization [illegible] on Indiana Illinois or Pennsylvania on the model.

The Emperor of China, who is a young and progressive man, is anxious to make a trip to this country. He is, however, somewhat afraid of the [illegible] Chinese or Foreigners on the subject.

Miss Anderson has written to friends in Louisville that she is a good sports and gents, though living on a continent as necessary of corrupt rum rings, the effects of the overbook for some years past.

A U. Clark, an architect from Baltimore, Connecticut, pretends that there among the American cities of this country to consider the [illegible] of Chicagoans the first national [illegible] in the world.

Dr. W. S. Chase claims that the oldest man in the world resides in Kansas City. He pursues a horse, and according to the doctor he is nearly 70 years old. It is about time he turned to rest his body.

Gen. Darragh of Maine will pass President Harrison on the down Boss the train between [illegible] and New York. The two will be in the same sight and the appearance of the [illegible] will be regarded with [illegible].

Mr. Tom Ewe [illegible] "crop up" in a thousand and seven ways. She enjoyed the honors of [illegible] and [illegible] and now Pittsburgh having a $5,000 [illegible].

Robert Garrett's restoration to health, the Baltimore American says, is not assured. In private, to his most correspondents, and on the street [illegible] to Baltimore, are [illegible] the old and take personal charge of the [illegible].

Prince Bismarck is spoken of as the successor to the present Pope when the Pope [illegible] the [illegible] of the Vatican and the [illegible] of the Papacy [illegible] and a form of [illegible] progress, and the Pope [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible].

Peter Franklin, Peter Cartwell's successor at Quincy, [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

WINDS AND THE MINERS.

CAUSE OF RIVER FLOODS.

JOHN S. WISE IS ANGRY.

LOG OF THE GREAT LAKES.

TALK OF LONDON TOWN.

TURNER TURNS THE TIDE.

Rogers Park Water Co.
OF COOK COUNTY, Ills.
6%
First Mortgage Bonds.
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Price 100 and Interest.
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BANKERS,
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SPECIAL FUND.
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On account of stockholder, an old established and very profitable retailing business. Address Q 171, Tribune office.

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BOSTON DEFENDS DIVORCE

THE STRANGE VIEWS AND STRONG OPPOSITION OF AN AUDIENCE AT LAKE BLUFF.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon Has a Talk to Women Who Have Had Their Fight with the Question—Their Duties and Rights at the Ballot—A "Fine Old Fat Wife" to Be Handed Out to the Church Folk.

Lake Bluff, Aug. 2.—Lectures, recitations, and speeches of various brilliancy were interesting and well entertained Sunday at the grove at Lake Bluff.

The morning session, by Dr. John Vance, President of De Pauw University, and Daniel Bonbright's lecture on "Marriage and Divorce" at night were the features of the day's programme.

A great many listened to Judge Bonbright's address. He said:

There are two subjects of popular importance to the members of the community at this time, or to the minority of the church that thinks of marriage and divorce. Whose business is it? Is it not that which is personal and private? Is it not that which pertains to the individual? Is it not that which pertains to the family? Is it not that which pertains to the church? Is it not that which pertains to the state? Is it not that which pertains to the nation? Is it not that which pertains to the world? Is it not that which pertains to humanity? Is it not that which pertains to God? Is it not that which pertains to the universe? Is it not that which pertains to eternity? Is it not that which pertains to all of these? Is it not that which pertains to none of these? Is it not that which pertains to some of these